

the sole authority of making war and peace, are the true marks of sovereignty. *Davies.*

A mighty hunter thence he shall be fill'd
Before the Lord; as in despite of heav'n,
Or from heav'n, claiming second sovereignty. *Milton.*
Nothing does to gratify a haughty humour, as this piece
of usurped sovereignty over our brethren. *Govern. of the Tongue.*
Jove's own tree,

That holds the woods in awful sovereignty,
Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;
High as his t' most boughs to heav'n ascend,
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend. *Dryden.*

I well foresee, when'er thy suit I grant,
That I my much lov'd sovereignty shall want,
And her new beauty may thy heart invade. *Dryden.*
Let us above all things possess our souls with awful apprehensions
of the majesty and sovereignty of God. *Rogers.*

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were almost exterminated
by Sandrocottus; Seleucus recovered the sovereignty in some degree,
but was forced to abandon to him the country along the Indus. *Artabnut on Coins.*

Sou'CH. *n. f.* [from *sou*, French.] A subterraneous drain.
Yet could not such mines, without great pains, and charges,
if at all, be wrought; the dells would be so flown with waters,
it being impossible to make any adds or fountains to drain them,
that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

Another of like sort, was found in sinking a fount-pit at
Haigh in Lancashire. *Woodward.*

Sou'GHT. The preterite and participle pass. of *seek*.
I am sought of them that asked not for me: I am found of
them that sought me not. *Isa. lxy. 1.*

The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them
that have pleasure therein. *Psal. cxi. 2.*

SouL. *n. f.* [yapal, Sax. *sac*, Dan. *sual*, Islandic; *sul*, Dutch.]
1. The immaterial and immortal spirit of man.

When death was overcome, he opened heaven as well to
the believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no receptacle
to the souls of either. *Hooker.*

He, he, unrepentant tongue! to call her bad,
Whose sovereignty so oft thou hast preferred.
With twenty thousand souls confirming oaths. *Shakespeare.*

Perhaps, for want of food, the soul may pine;
But that were strange, since all things bad and good;
Since all God's creatures, mortal and divine;
Since God himself is her eternal food. *Davies.*

He remembered them of the promises, seals and oaths, which
by public authority had passed for concluding this marriage,
that these being religious bonds betwixt God and their souls,
could not by any pettish act of state be dissolved. *Hayward.*

Eloquence the soul, song charms the sense. *Milton.*

2. Vital principle.
They say this town is full of cozenage,
Drug-working forerers that change the mind;
Soul-killing witches that deform the body;
And many such like libertines of sin. *Shakespeare.*

Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*

Thou fun, of this great world both eye and soul. *Milton.*
Join voices all ye living souls! ye birds,
That singing up to heav'n gate ascend,
Bear on your wings, and in your notes his praise. *Milton.*

In common discourse and writing, we leave out the words
vegetative, sensitive, and rational; and make the word *soul*
serve for all these principles. *Watts.*

3. Spirit; essence; quintessence; principal part.
He has the very soul of bounty. *Shakespeare.*
Charity the soul of all the rest. *Milton.*

4. Interior power.
There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out. *Shakespeare.*

5. A familiar appellation expressing the qualities of the mind.
Three wenches where I stood, cry'd:
"Alas, good soul!" *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

This is a poor mad soul; and she says up and down the town,
that her eldest son is like you. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*

The poor soul fat singing by a sycamore tree,
Sing all a green willow:
Her hand on her bosom, her head on her knee. *Shakespeare.*

Unenlarged souls are disgusted with the wonders of the microscope,
discovering animals which equal not a peppercorn. *Watts.*

6. Human being.
The moral is the case of every soul of us. *L'Estrange.*
Keep the poor soul no longer in suspense,
Your change is such as does not need defence. *Dryden.*

It is a republic; there are in it a hundred bourgeois, and about
a thousand souls. *Addison's Italy.*
My state of health none care to learn;
My life is here no soul's concern. *Swift.*

7. Active power.
Earth, air and seas, through empty space would rowl,
And heav'n would fly before the driving soul. *Dryden.*

8. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.
9. Intelligent being in general.
Every soul in heav'n shall bend the knee. *Milton.*

Sou'LED. *adj.* [from *soul*.] Furnished with mind.
Gripping, and still tenacious of thy hold,
Wou'd'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely soul'd,
Shou'd give the prizes they had gain'd before. *Dryden.*

Sou'LESS. *adj.* [from *soul*.] Mean; low; spiritless.
Slave, soulless villain, dog, O rarely bale! *Shakespeare.*

Sou'LSHOT. *n. f.* [from *soul* and *shot*.] Something paid for a soul's requiem
among the Romanists.
In the Saxon times there was a funeral duty to be paid,
called *pecunia sepulchralis* & *symbolum anime*, and a Saxon soul-
shot. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SOUND. *adj.* [rumb, Saxon.]
1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diseased; not hurt.
I am fall'n out with my more headier will,
To take the indispo'd and sickly fit.
For the sound man. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the
clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks. *Shakespeare.*

He hath received him late and sound. *Luke xv. 27.*
We can preserve
Unhurt our minds, and understanding sound. *Milton.*

The king visits all around,
Comforts the sick, congratulates the sound;
Honours the princely chiefs. *Dryden.*

But Cypus, and the rest of sounder mind,
The fatal present to the flames design'd,
Or to the deep. *Dryden.*

When a word, which originally signifies any particular object,
is attributed to several other objects, on account of some
evident reference or relation to the original idea, this is
peculiarly called an analogical word; so a *sound* or healthy pulse,
a *sound* digestion, *sound* sleep, are all so called, with reference
to a *sound* and healthy constitution; but if you speak of *sound*
doctrine, or *sound* speech, this is by way of resemblance to
health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts's Logic.*

2. Right; not erroneous.
Whom although to know he life, and joy to make mention
of his name; yet our *soundest* knowledge is to know that we
know him not as indeed he is, neither can know him; and
our safest eloquence concerning him is silence. *Hooker.*

Let my heart be sound in thy statutes, that I be not ashamed. *Psal. cxix. 80.*

The rules are sound and useful, and may serve your devotion. *Watts.*

3. Stout; strong; lusty.
The men are very strong and able of body; and therefore
either give *sound* strokes with their clubs, wherewith they
fight, or else shoot strong shots with their bows. *Abot.*

4. Valid; not failing.
They reserved their titles, tenures, and dignities whole
and sound to themselves. *Spenser's Ireland.*

5. Fast; hearty. It is applied to sleep.
New wak'd from *soundest* sleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid.
In balmy sweat. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SOUND. *adv.* Soundly; heartily; completely fast.
The messenger approaching to him spake,
But his waste words return'd to him in vain;
So *sound* he slept that nought might him awake. *Ben. Jonson.*

SOUND. *n. f.* [from *sound*, French.] A shallow sea, such as may be
sounded.

The *sound* of Denmark, where ships pay toll. *Camden.*
Wake,
Behold I come, sent from the Stygian *sounds*,
As a dire vapour that had cleft the ground,
T'ingender with the night, and blast the day. *Ben. Jonson.*

Him young Thoosa bore, the bright increase
Of Phorcys, dreading in the *sounds* and seas. *Pope.*

SOUND. *n. f.* [from *sound*, Fr.] A probe, an instrument used by chi-
rurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

The patient being laid on a table, pass the *sound* till it meet
with some resistance. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*
1. To search with a plummet; to try depth.
In this secret there is a gulf, which while we live we shall
never sound. *Hooker.*

You are, Hastings, much too shallow
To sound the bottom of the after-times. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*

2. To try; to examine.
Has he never before *sounded* you in this business. *Shakespeare.*
Invites these lords, and those he meant to sound. *Daniel.*

I was in jest,
And by that offer meant to sound your breast. *Dryden.*

I've sounded my Numidians, man by man,
And find 'em ripe for a revolt. *Addison's Cato.*

To

To SOUND. *v. n.* To try with the sounding line.
The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some coun-
try and *sounded* and found it near twenty fathoms. *Acts xxvii.*

Beyond this we have no more a positive distinct notion of,
infinite space than a mariner has of the depth of the sea, where
having let down a large portion of his *sounding*-line, he reaches
no bottom. *Locke.*

SOUND. *n. f.* The cattle-fish.
SOUND. *n. f.* [from *son*, French; *sonus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing audible; a noise; that which is perceived by the ear.
Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideously
With horrid *sound*, though having little sense,
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marred the face of goodly poetry,
And made a monster of their fantasy. *Spenser.*

Come, sisters, cheer we up his frights,
And shew the best of our delights;
I'll charm the air to give a *sound*,
While you perform your antick round. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

Dash a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water,
and it maketh a *sound*: so a long pole struck upon gravel in
the bottom of the water, maketh a *sound*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

The warlike *sound* of trumpets loud.
When'er he spoke his voice was heard around,
Loud as a trumpet with a silver *sound*. *Dryden.*

That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear is called
sound; though, 'till it affect the perceptive part, it be nothing
but motion. *Locke.*

2. Mere empty noise opposed to meaning.
He contented himself with doubtful and general terms,
which might make no ill *sound* in men's ears. *Locke.*

Let us consider this proposition as to its meaning; for it is
the sense and not *sound* that must be the principle. *Locke.*

To SOUND. *v. n.*
1. To make a noise; to emit a noise.
From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord. *Thes. i. 8.*

I rumper once more to *sound* at general doom. *Milton.*
That with one blast through the whole house does bound,
And first taught speaking-trumpets how to *sound*. *Dryden.*

Thither the silver *sounding* lyres
Shall call the smiling loves and young desires. *Pope.*

2. To exhibit by likeness of sound.
Why do you start, and seem to fear
Things that do *sound* to fair? *Shakespeare.*

They being told there was small hope of ease
To be expected to their evils from hence,
Were willing at the first to give an ear
To any thing that *sounded* liberty. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*

This relation *sounds* rather like a chymical dream than a
philosophical truth. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*
1. To cause to make a noise; to play on.
And many nymphs about them flocking round,
And many tritons, which their horns did *sound*. *Spenser.*

Michael bid *sound*
Th' archangel trumpet. *Milton.*

Misenus lay; none so renown'd
The warrior trumpet in the field to *sound*;
With breathing brass to kindle fierce alarms,
And rouse to dare their fate in honourable arms. *Dryden.*

2. To be taken or direct by a sound.
Once Jove from Ida did both hosts survey,
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, part the fray;
Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat should *sound*,
The louder cannon had the thunder drown'd. *Waller.*

3. To celebrate by sound.
Sun, *sound* his praise. *Milton.*

SO'UNDBOARD. *n. f.* [from *sound* and *board*.] Board which propa-
gates the sound in organs.
Try it without any *soundboard* along, only harpwise at one
end of the string. *Bacon's Natural History.*

As in an organ, from one blast of wind,
To many a row of pipes the *soundboard* breathes. *Milton.*

SO'UNDING. *adj.* [from *sound*.] Sonorous; having a magni-
ficent sound.
Obsolete words may then be revived, when more *sounding*
or more significant than those in practice. *Dryden.*

1. Healthily; heartily.
2. Lustily; stoutly; strongly.
When Duncan is asleep,
Whereto the rather shall this hard day's journey
Soundly invite him. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

They did play
My feet and hands with cords, and to the mast
With other halfers made me *soundly* fast. *Chapman's Odyssey.*

Who had so often in your aid
So many ways been *soundly* paid;
Came in at last for better ends.
Have no concern, *Hudibras.*

Provided Punch, for there's the jest,
Be *soundly* maul'd, and plague the rest. *Swift.*

Their nobility and gentry are one half ruined, banished, of
converted: they all *soundly* feel the smart of the last Irish
war. *Swift.*

3. Truly; rightly.
The wisest are always the readiest to acknowledge, that
soundly to judge of a law is the weightiest thing which any man
can take upon him. *Hooker.*

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the
thirty-nine articles, is so *soundly* and orthodoxly settled, as
cannot be questioned without extreme danger to our re-
ligion. *Bacon.*

4. Fast; closely.
Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that elfen knight he bad him fly,
Where he slept *soundly*, void of evil thought. *Fairy Queen.*

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of du-
ration ceases with it, which every one experiments whilst he
sleeps *soundly*. *Locke.*

SO'UNDNESS. *n. f.* [from *sound*.]
1. Health; heartiness.
I would I had that corporal *soundness* now;
As when thy father and myself in friendship
First tried our soldiership. *Shakespeare.*

2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt state.
In the end, very few excepted, all became subject to the
sway of time: other odds there were none amongst them, saving
only that some fell sooner away, and some later from the *sound-
ness* of belief. *Hooker.*

Lelly is misled in his politics; but he hath given proof
of his *soundness* in religion. *Swift.*

3. Strength; solidity.
This presupposed, it may stand then very well with strength
and *soundness* of reason, even thus to answer. *Hooker.*

SOUP. *n. f.* [from *soupe*, French.] Strong decoction of flesh for
the table.

Spongy morells in strong ragouts are found,
And in the *soup* the slimy snail is drown'd. *Gay's Trivia.*

Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery, or,
when he is going up with a dish of *soup*, let her follow him
folly with a ladle-full. *Swift.*

SOUR. *n. f.* [runs, pungis, Saxon; *sur*, Welsh.]
1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency, as
vinegar, or unripe fruit.

All *sour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite. *Bacon.*
Their drink is *sour*. *Hof. iv. 18.*

But let the bounds of licences be fix'd,
Not things of disagreeing natures mix'd,
Not sweet with *sour*, nor birds with serpents join'd. *Dryden.*

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; severe.
He was a scholar,
Lofty and *sour* to them that lov'd him not. *Shakespeare. H. VIII.*

A man of pleasant and popular conversation, rather free than
sour and reserved. *Watson's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

Tiberius, otherwise a very *sour* man, would punctually per-
form this rite unto others, and expect the same. *Brown.*

He said a *sour* thing to Laura the other day.
Sullen and *sour*, with discontented mien
Jocasta frown'd. *Pope.*

3. Afflictive; painful.
Let me embrace these *sour* adversities;
For wise men say it is the wisest course. *Shakespeare. H. VI.*

4. Expressing discontent.
The lord treasurer often looked on me with a *sour* counte-
nance. *Gulliver's Travels.*

SOUR. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Acid substance.
A thousand *sours* to temper with one sweet,
To make it seem more dear and dainty. *Spenser.*

To SOUR. *v. a.*
1. To make acid.
His angelick nature had none of that carnal leaven which
ferments to the *souring* of ours. *Decay of Piety.*

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
'Till knowledge misapplied, misunderstood,
And pride of empire, *sour'd* his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One passion, with a different turn,
Makes wit inflame or anger burn:
So the sun's heat, with diff'rent pow'rs,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *sours*. *Swift.*

2. To make harsh.
Tufts of grass *sour* land. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

3. To make uneasy; to make less pleasing.
Hail, great king!
To *sour* your happiness, I must report
The queen is dead. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*

He brought envy, malice, and ambition into Paradise, which
soured to him the sweetness of the place. *Dryden.*

4. To make discontented.
Not my own disgrace
Hath ever made me *sour* my patient cheek,
Or bend one wrinkle on my sovereign's face. *Shakespeare.*